

THE WASHINGTON TIMES DAILY MAGAZINE PAGE

Can Women Talk Over The Phone?

A Contribution From the Sporting Editor Makes One Think That Women Do Not Know How To Address People Over the Telephone—Is the Most Exasperating Habit That of Saying "Who Is This?"

WOMEN are inveterate talkers over the telephone. Yet few of them ever start out in the right way. They have the most disturbing way of saying as a beginning of all conversation, "Who is this?" Instead of telling who they are.

The following contribution was sent in by a bad and sickly sporting editor. But it is typical of almost any conversation carried on by women. Is there any defense to offer for such conduct? If so, we will publish it.

Why Sporting Editors Drink.
Scene—Sporting Department. Sporting Editor and trained staff working diligently at 300 per cent overload. Telephone bell rings.
Sporting Editor—"Lo."
Woman's Voice—"Who is this?"
S. E.—"Whodysawnt?"
W. V.—"I want to talk with the sporting editor."
S. E.—"Well, go ahead."
W. V.—"Is this the sporting editor?"
S. E.—"Yes. Whaddya want?"
W. V.—"Can you tell me if the world's series is being played today?"
S. E.—"Yes, between—"
W. V.—"Well, what teams are playing?"
S. E.—"Boston Americans and Brooklyn Nationals, at—"
W. V.—"Well, I thought the Boston was in the other league."
S. E.—"They are, it is, and—"
W. V.—"But, how tell me where they will play?"
S. E.—"The Boston Americans will play the Brooklyn Nationals in Boston in the first game—"
W. V.—"In Boston? That isn't fair. And there is more than one game? Will they play another?"
S. E.—"Yes, Yes. There are—"
W. V.—"Is Stallings the manager of the Boston?"
S. E.—"No, William Carrigan is manager. Stallings is—"
W. V.—"Well, can you tell me who will win?"
S. E.—"No, I don't know, and I'll have—"
W. V.—"Well, what time do they start the game?"
S. E.—"At 2 o'clock. GOOD-BYE."

THE CONDUCTOR.

Seen In The Shops

BY THE SHOPPER.

TICK furred, pointed here and there with black, and of a beautiful deep orange red, is a scarf of fox for the fall.

An original and striking fur set is of snowy white fox. Instead of the usual all-white, there are perky black ears to the scarf, and one dangling black paw to the muff, which is a huge ball affair. The price of the set is \$15.

No one could ask for a more ideal drapery for evening dresses than the silver cloth interwoven with color, selling at \$1.95 in one of the shops. The blue and silver and orchid and silver are particularly effective. The pink is extremely pale, but would look well over white or light blue.

Most of the stores are carrying two grades of wool velour, with little difference in price, but considerable difference in weight and wearing quality. There is one at \$2.50 in a wide range of shades. That priced at \$3 a yard is heavier and suitable for coats rather than suits or skirts. Both of these are fifty-four inches wide.

Wool poplin will be almost as popular as serge this winter, and that is saying a great deal. Almost every color known to the whims of fashion is included in an assortment at \$1 a yard—forty inches wide.

Leather toys, painted and then treated so that they are waterproof, are the latest offering for making play hours happier. Amusing gruff lions, fanciful cats, and a score of other queer creatures are included in the series. The prices range from 15 cents up to \$1 and more.

Shepherd checks, of a light-weight quality wool and cotton mixture, are 50 cents a yard. With some bright trimming these would make excellent play dresses for the children.

A serge dress priced at \$15 has the wanted long line, emphasized by a number of box pleats. The collar and cuffs are of white taffeta, and there is a bit of gray embroidery on the blouse.

Telephone Main 5260 and ask for the Shopper if further information is desired regarding the shops offering these bargains.

Creeds.

As when at night a child is sent to bed Who fears the boding darkness of the room He sees from every nook and corner loom Here hungry eyes of green and there of red.

And hears upon the stair a stealthy tread And by him sweeps a witch's riden den broom But feels secure from beast and goblin doom When he has drawn the covers round his head—

So men who fear the grave's impending night And see lean shadows rising from the brink That yawns to claim us from our latest breath Have drawn around them dreams of dreamed-of light And life transcending life with which they think To steel them when they reach the bank of death!

Should One Help With Lessons?

By LAURA CLAWSON.

"D O I help my children with their lessons?" repeated one of the most efficient mothers I know. "Why, yes, and no. It depends upon what you mean by helping the children. If by that you mean that I see to it that their home work is prepared, then justly, I am a reasonable time in the afternoon or evening preparing their lessons for the next day. I answer the affirmatives; but if you mean that I make it my business to hear the lessons and actually add them to the answers of their arithmetic, and that sort of thing, the answer would be most emphatically 'no.'"

"Willie's father helps him with his lessons," confessed another parent to me. "He makes Willie understand so much better than I can; and Willie gets such good marks that he must be learning."

Now it happened that the two boys of these two mothers had been in my youngest sister's class last term, and I asked her about this helping with home work.

Absorbing Question Just Now.
It is a very practical question in many a household just now, and as it means a great deal to both pupils and teacher I thought my inquiry more than justified.

This was her side of the story. "The Smith boy," she said, referring to the boy of the mother who did help him, "is a very good student. He does not need much help. But I think in reality he is the better student of the two."

"The other boy," she said, "he doesn't mean to have me think that he does it without assistance—he is fair and square about the fact that his father helps him. But I think the temptation with the parents who actually help their children every evening with their lessons for the next day is very great. They do not realize that they are doing the actual work themselves, but often they are."

I can detect this very quickly, and sometimes it leads to an embarrassing situation. I cannot accuse the child of cheating in his work—he tells me frankly that his father helped him—but it seems hardly fair to give him the marks for it which I would give if the work had been done without assistance."

Explain Hard Points.
I do not mean that the parents are to take no interest in the progress of the children. Explaining a hard point is a very different thing from actually doing the work for them.

There is a middle ground—that of intelligent oversight and a careful pointing out of the things that are hard. Personally, I think that the mother who sees that her child spends a reasonable time over a problem, and then if he does not get it, sees that he understands the principle on which it is based, and lets him go at it again with the knowledge is really helping the child more than a parent who assists in every process. There is the danger of hurting as well as helping in too constant supervision.

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RECIPES

Cream Cake.

Three eggs, two cups sugar, two thirds cup butter, one cup sweet milk two teaspoons baking powder, three cups flour, beat thoroughly. This makes three layers. Filling for cream cake. One egg, one cup sugar, two-thirds cup sweet milk, two tablespoons flour, and flavoring desired. First beat the eggs and sugar, mix well, then add flour, mixing thoroughly; then put in milk and beat until constantly; when thick set off and flavor.

Gold and Silver Cake.

Gold part: One cup granulated sugar, one-half cup butter, yolks three eggs, one-half cup sweet milk, one and a half cups flour, teaspoon baking powder. Silver part: One-half cup butter; one and a half cups granulated sugar (sifted), one-half cup sweet milk, one teaspoon baking powder, whites of three eggs, beat in separate layers. Beat ten minutes.

Crumb Cake.

One and one-half cups sugar, three cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, three-fourths cup butter, rub together. Save out one-half cup of the remaining crumbs add one cup sweet milk and one egg. Put in cake tin and sprinkle the half cup of crumbs on top.

Sponge Cake.

Beat thoroughly four eggs, two cups granulated sugar, pinch of salt. Pour into greased and floured cake tin and beat thoroughly. Add two cups flour with two teaspoons baking powder. Bake in moderate oven one-half hour.

Times Pattern Service



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THE TIMES PATTERN SERVICE

October 9.

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Your Worldly Goods Should Now Include an Insurance Policy

Prof. Solomon Huebner, of the Wharton School of Finance, Thinks That Marriage Should Be Made Safer For The Wife By The Addition of An Insurance Policy To the Marriage Certificate.

There Is No Less Risk In Running a Family Than In Any Other Business, and a Business Without Insurance Would Be Considered a Trifle Foolhardy, To Say the Least, Adds the Professor.

THE marriage certificate is incomplete. Various evils and varied individuals have stricken the word "obey" from the ceremony. Even the prelates of the churches, in conclave assembled, feel the matter worthy of their gravest attention.

But no one thought of that part of the service where the groom endowed the bride with all his worldly goods until Prof. Solomon R. Huebner, of the Wharton School of Finance, arose to point out what a misleading word that is.

Why swear to endow a wife with all one's worldly goods and make no provision for her support in the event of her husband's untimely demise?

Prof. Huebner says that an insurance policy should be attached firmly to each marriage certificate, in much the same way that a marine insurance certificate accompanies a bill of exchange. In fact, he quotes authorities to prove that no insurance spells sheer insanity in the business world. Why should marriage be any less a risk than a business venture?

In short, why should a husband's responsibility end with his life? "Until death do us part" does not necessarily mean that the worldly goods stop coming automatically if the husband should die before his wife.

Here is Professor Huebner's whole idea on the subject:

"The care of the family is a man's first and most important business. The family should be run on a sound business basis. It should be protected against needless bankruptcy. The death or disability of the head of the business should not involve its impairment or dissolution. The man's insurance policy should be a bill of exchange, in fact, he quotes authorities to prove that no insurance spells sheer insanity in the business world. Why should marriage be any less a risk than a business venture?"

Every corporation and firm represents capitalization, earning capacity and good will. Why then, when men and women are about to organize the business called a family, should there be no capitalization in the form of a life insurance policy of the only real value and good will behind that business?

I may be asked, "Why is it not reasonable to have a life insurance policy accompany a marriage certificate in the same way that a marine insurance certificate invariably attaches to any bill of exchange?"

The voyage in the first instance is certainly much less hazardous than the voyage in the second, and in case of wreck the loss is of infinitely greater consequence.

Merely Sound Business.
"Why not protect the value of one's life when one is so careful to insure buildings, goods, and ships, when certainly the former is so much more important? Ask any one about the insurance of property and the answer always is: 'Of course we insure. Not to do so would be an exhibition of a lack of common sense.'"

I merely wish to state, as strongly as I know how, in our out-of-door life, the spread of life insurance we should stop twaddling about the sentimental and drive home the significance of plain, ordinary

A HUSBAND'S OBLIGATIONS

"The family should be run on a sound business basis. It should be protected against needless bankruptcy. Why is it not fully as reasonable to have a life insurance policy accompany a marriage certificate in the same sense that a marine insurance certificate invariably attaches to any bill of exchange?"

"In our propaganda for the spread of life insurance we should stop twaddling about the sentimental and drive home the significance of plain, ordinary, decent duty to family and community."

"Not only has the wife a right to personal protection, but her rights as regards life insurance are further increased by her interest in the children which are as much hers as they are her husband's."

"Family responsibility is not limited to the title 'when death do us part,' but extends beyond."

PROF. SOLOMON HUEBNER.

decent duty to family and community. The first is gush, the average American can be made to appreciate. To emphasize the sentimental side of the transaction and to regard it as a gracious self-sacrificing thing seems to me unwarranted codding of the head of the family. That sort of an attitude usually places wife and children on the defensive and regards life insurance as further increased by her interest in the children, which are as much hers as they are her husband's.

Should Insist on Insurance.
"Family responsibility is not limited to the time when death do us part, but extends beyond; and it is to be hoped that women may soon understand sufficiently the relationship of life insurance to themselves to insist upon its purchase at the time when they are asked to enter into the most sacred of all partnerships."

band's sacred duty to adequately protect the family, if that is at all possible, and that it is also her sacred duty to watch her husband in the matter, to use her persuasive powers to get him to act, and if that will not avail to insist on actions as her right. Not only has she a right to personal protection, but her rights as regards life insurance are further increased by her interest in the children, which are as much hers as they are her husband's.

"I have long felt that the educational propaganda for the spread of life insurance should emphasize the woman's rights as well as her duty in the matter. Quoting my address before the Cincinnati convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters: 'She should be taught that it is her husband's sacred duty to adequately protect the family, if that is at all possible, and that it is also her sacred duty to watch her husband in the matter, to use her persuasive powers to get him to act, and if that will not avail to insist on actions as her right. Not only has she a right to personal protection, but her rights as regards life insurance are further increased by her interest in the children, which are as much hers as they are her husband's.'"

Stories of Stories

Plots of Fiction Masterpieces

By ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE

GERMANY was at war with Denmark. Ten years earlier, in 1805, the Danes, through German connivance, had seized the Schleswig-Holstein territory. And now there was hope of winning back this lost land.

In all the German cities there were bureaus where charitable folk might leave gifts of money or clothing to help the suffering soldiers of the Fatherland. Here people brought such offerings as they could spare—and laid them upon the altar of patriotism.

To one of these relief bureaus, came an old woman clad in rags. She asked in pure Holstein dialect, if this were the place where the Schleswig-Holstein contributions were received.

One of the clerks answered that it was. The old woman drew forth a tattered wallet and produced from it a handful of copper and small silver. Out of this she counted ten marks and piled the money on the table.

"From whom does this money come?" asked a clerk, notebook in hand.

"From me," replied the woman, going on with her slow counting. She continued this process until her bagful of small coins was empty.

On the table in front of her she had placed ten piles of money, each pile containing 10 marks.

For the Fatherland.
One hundred marks! And the woman, too poor to have contributed one-thousandth of the sum. The clerk, in curiosity, asked once more: "From whom does this money come?"

And again she made answer: "From me." Observing the surprise in his face, she went on, quickly: "Don't be afraid to accept it. It is honest money. It will not hurt the Cause."

The clerk assured her he did not doubt her honesty, but that he had merely been surprised at the generosity of the gift.

"It is in memory of my only son," said the old woman, very simply. "He was my support, and he kept me in comfort. Then came the war with the Danes, ten years ago, when Schleswig-Holstein was threatened, and I sent him to fight for the Fatherland. He never came back. I sent him, though he died on the field of battle."

She paused a moment, then continued: "The dreadful days followed; the

What Women Are Doing
EVA LEWAH, daughter of a Chinese merchant in Bayonne, N. J., wants to present an aeroplane to the United States army.

Mrs. Susie McAllister, of Fort Gaines, Ga., is the only postmaster in the United States to have been elected to that office by vote of the people.

One of the world's remarkable women is the Pandita Ramabai, a learned Hindoo scholar, whose institution for Christian education of Hindoo child widows rescued from horrible degradation with the \$100,000 in munition plants, make a total of 1,187,000 now working for wages in Great Britain.

Up to July 1, outside the munition plants, 688,000 women had entered industrial pursuits in England. These with the 1,187,000 in munition plants, make a total of 1,875,000 now working for wages in Great Britain.

Why You Should Use The Lungs Properly And Learn to Breathe

By DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG.

If you breathe properly, it is because you are one of the few who live properly, who have uncommon habits and who have an occupation that does not interfere with the fullest expansion of your lungs.

The number and infinite variety of impediments to breathing are recruited largely from the ungoverned habits of occupation, play, pose, and wearing apparel.

The prevalent and woeful want of muscular power, the absence of fine physical contour and of a perfect torso are traceable to many sources, particularly to the inability to swim to faulty positions of the bones and membranes inside the nose, huge tonsils, adenoids, round shoulders, other bony deformities, carelessness in posture when seated or walking, and faulty positions at work or play.

Suspenders or other garments suspended from the shoulders are a drag upon respiration and the lungs. These interfere greatly with the peaks and curves of the lungs.

Necklaces or collars that are too tight obstruct the jugular vein as well as the trachea, and consequently, complete ventilation is often diminished and defective in desk workers, writers, clerks, typists and others who spend too many hours continuously in a slowly ill-balanced posture.

Posture Most Important.
This asymmetry, as it is called, is erroneously blamed upon "weak muscles." Yet it is a matter of every day observation that it is less often a question of weak muscles than it is of

Marriage Vows
To the Editor of the Magazine Page: "Obey" is not the only word in the marriage service that is obsolete and should in all honesty be abolished. How times is it almost farcical to pronounce it! Think of all the impoverished husbands and barons who have sworn to do that at the altar when they were obviously swaying their one chance to get their debts paid, and think of all the other instances, from dukes to thrifty cooks, where the only real possession of the goods has been the woman and not the man.

As a matter of fact that oath pronounced at the altar has no backing in law. One can afford to be quite nonchalant about making it—for where is the power to enforce it? In European countries, up to recent times, it was the woman who had to sign pre-nuptial agreements, legal documents, to the effect that she would "obey" her husband. The man, in these instances, was asked to enter into the most sacred of all partnerships.

Ever since I have read of the recommendation of the Episcopal clergy to substitute "keep for 'obey' in order to make the promises for man and woman the same I have wondered what they plan to do with that phrase about the worldly goods. As it stands now, only the man makes such a promise; will they change that also so that only the man or only the woman or both will have to make a promise about the division of their worldly possessions? Until they do, I fail to see that the marriage ceremony puts man and woman on the same plane. The only ceremony that does my way of thinking, is the civil contract drawn up by the party of the first and the party of the second part and sworn to by them in the presence of a judge, such as several recent college graduates have used. It may be unromantic, but it is just and equitable. And if you don't start out into matrimony "evens up" the one who is discriminated against will never catch up. Yours for a square deal.

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